REW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUREDAY, MARKET IN 1868.

NEWARK OPERA HOUSE - This Evening .- "Mer-NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening
Hutchinson's Acting Dags—"The Jockey Club Races." Miss Lucille -Hutchinson's Acting Dogs-"Th Watson, Pfan. Carlotta De Berg.

NEW-YORK THEATER-This Evening-"Nobody's NIBLO'S GARDEN—This Evening.—"The White Yawa." Parhienne Ballet Tronge.

OLYMPIC THEATER—This Evening.—"Humpty Yampiy." G. L. For. PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE-This Evening.-The "Old

STEINWAY HALL.-This Evening.-Jerome Hopkins WALLACK'S -This Evening. - "Rosedale," Mr.

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New-Work Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868.

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Persons who write to us that they cannot obtain THE TELBUSE of newsmen, are informed that if they order it to be served either from the nearest news stand or through our regular carriers, they will be regularly supplied.

The Markets may be found on the second page this morning; Law Intelligence on the third, New Publications on the sixth, and the usual Real Estate Article on the seventh.

SENATE, March 9 .- Mr. George Vickers, the A bill was offered to provide for the conversion and funding of the interest-and to amend the Banking laws. interest-bearing debt, A bill was reported to authorize the construc-tion of a railroad and telegraph line from New-Oricans, La., to Mobile, Afa., and to secure the same to the United States Government as a military and post road, and for other purposes.

The joint resolution for the restoration of

On the Diplomatic Service bill, the case of Minister Harvey was discussed, but the mo-tion to strike out his salary was voted down. The salary for a Minister to Ecuador was stricken out, the mission being hereafter con-solidated with that to Peru. Some retrenching mendments were adopted, and the Senate ad-

House, March 9 .- As usual on a Monday, a great number of bills and resolutions were offered and referred to the proper committees. The most noteworthy of the bills was one to reduce expenses of Government by abolishing naval officers, &c. Another bill provides for retiring naval officers at 60 years of age, and o suspend the operations of the Naval Acad-

Bills were offered regulating duties on goat skins, carpets, &c.

A bill to establish a Bureau of Mining was A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to report such amendment to the Constitution of the United States as

shall settle the qualifications of electors im-

partially and uniformly in all the States. Western Democrat tried to get a straight vote on a resolution declaring that sound financial policy requires the gradual withdrawal of the interest-bearing bonds, and the substitution therefor of legal tenders. The House refused, Yeas 56, Nays 65, to lay it on the table, and referred it to the Ways and Means Committee. A resolution was reported calling for a state-

ment of the late vote in Alabama.

The bill to establish an Assay Office at Boise City was passed. Much time was taken up in debate upon a motion to permit certain warrants to cover cer

ain money in, or supposed to be in, the Treasury. A joint resolution was passed to authorize the purchase of a Post-Office site in Boston.

Horatio Seymour appeared yesterday at Albany. The Democratic State Convention meets there to-morrow. Mr. Seymour's friends have thus far said that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency; but it seems these givings out were only to lull the suspicions of Hoffman, Pendleton, and the others. Seymour will doubtless try for the indorsement of the State Convention, and if he sets about it he will succeed. There is a prospect of some hard swearing on Wednesday.

The reformatory measures which the present Government of England desires to introduce into the Administration of Ireland are said to contain four points-an inquiry into the Irish Church question, which is already going on; the appointment of a commission to investigate the Tenant question; the granting of a charter for a Roman Catholic university; and subsidies for the Irish railways. That the Tories, who so long opposed even the enfranchisement of Catholics, should now take the lead in granting a charter for the establishment of a Catholic university, is in itself a proof of the powerful influence which public opinion is exercising even upon the most inveterate opponents of reform. But what better apology can, on the other hand, be made for the doings of the Irish Nationalists, than this reluctance of English statesmen to redress any of the many grievances inflicted by England upon Ireland?

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The result of the contest to-day will be looked for with the most intense interest. Gens. Sickles and Cochrane closed the canvass last night at Portsmouth, where the enthusiasm of the Republicans was unprecedented. The confident expectations of success on both sides indicate a close fight. A few hours will decide. The vote of the State for Governor by Counties last March was as follows:

Belknap 1966 Carrol 1967 Cheshire 3371 Coos 1291	66 2172 67 2397 67 2242 91 1462	Counties Harrisons Merritose 4541 Rockingham 5967 Stratford 3484 Sullivan 2202	4707 5062 2551
Grafton 4471 Hillsborough . 6549 Scattering, 136. Re	4594 5566 publica	Total	32,663

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE IN THE PRESI-DENTIAL CANVASS.

Turtles can walk about and apparently enjoy life after their skulls have been trepanned and their brains scooped out with a spoon, but a political party cannot long exist after it has excinded and thrown away its principles. All his smartness and dexterity cannot win for a dishonest man the permanent confidence he may desire, and no amount of political shrewdness can keep the life in a double-faced party. We mean these remarks for the Republicans who are afraid of Republicanism, and seem inclined, like The Times, to bow the knee to the Democratic Baal. If the Republican party is nothing more than a political machine, invented to elect a certain set of men to office, and to keep another set in a perpetual state of hunger and rage, we could not conscientiously call THE TRIBUNE a Republican newspaper. But this appears to be all that some Republicans consider it. Every forward step they oppose as a risk. When the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting Slavery was proposed, in the war, Mr. Raymond opposed it on the ground that it "would divide 'the party." And if it had divided the party, what then? Could the Republican party have been divided on the question of Emancipation. it would have been best that all should have known it. Don Quixote, before he started in quest of adventures, made himself a fine helmet of pasteboard, and tested its strength with a terrible blow of his sword. The helmet was smashed. Then the Don made another helmet of the same kind, but carefully abstained from putting it to another test. This is the Conservative idea of the right way to manage a party. Risk nothing. But Emancipation made Republicans a unit; it gave the party inspiration and purpose. The Albany Convention did wisely when it

placed Impartial Suffrage in the amended Constitution. Not to have done so would have been cowardly. Ever since the end of the war the Republican orators and journals have been proclaiming the gospel of freedom, equal rights for all men, and have claimed them especially for the colored men of the South, who, by reason of their long suffering, seem entitled to generosity as well as justice. We all demanded that the freedmen should vote-first, because it was right, and, second, because it was expedient. The first reason was sufficient, but the second seems to have been the most potent with the mercenaries of the party. In obetience to the people Congress declared that no Rebel State should resume its told relations to the Union until it had in its Constitution forbidden any distinction on account of race or color. That this was not special legislation to insure a Republican majority in the South is proved by the law passed by Congress prohibiting any distinction in the Territories. Again and again, not only by oaths but by acts, the Republican party pledged itself to Impartial Suffrage-not as a mere measure, but as a principle. Take away Impartial Suffrage, and what is left of

the party? Partisanship, and little else. Congress did all it judged right to do, when it enforced justice in the Rebel States and the Territories. It did not assert any authority over suffrage in the loyal States, though Mr.

counties where the voters had been overawed by violence, was referred to the Judiciary Comof the United States to vote for officers of allow his vote to be lost; but, if so, he will the United States. But in refusing to pass any take care that impeachment shall result in the bill of the kind, it imposed the duty of doing election of another than he to the Presidency. justice upon the Republican party. We rejoice If he votes upon the question, therefore, he responsibility. It made a free Constitution, and if the people of the State refuse to adopt | States, the only obstacle in the way of their in the Convention will not bear the blame. of the President. Honor also to Ohio, where the fight was at least well fought, even if badly managed. But shame upon Pennsylvania.

Mr. John Hickman, member of the lower branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature, introduced a joint resolution striking the word white" from the Constitution, and imposing an intelligence test on voters. It was warmly debated, and on March 3 brought to a vote. will scarcely be believed that but thirteen could be mustered to vote for it. Twentyeight, including the Speaker, had the superhuman courage to vote directly against the resolution, and the remaining thirteen had the misfortune to be sick or absent. It must not be to a popular vote. If this is the stuff the Relant, and did not think it worth while, the other day, to make a strong State ticket.

up their minds at once that there cannot be two policies in the party-one for the North and one for the South. We cannot give the ignorant millions of freedmen in the Rebel States the ballot, and at the same time refuse it to the educated thousands in the North. If we attempt such jugglery, we shall find out that we have not cheated the negro, but ourselves. For it should be borne constantly in mind that every concession made to the cowardly minority of the party is more than counterbalanced by the effect upon the conscientious and courageous majority. Nine-tenths of the Republicans believe in Impartial Suffrage, and are resolved to carry it through. Such timidity and treachery as the Pennsylvania Legislature has shown disgusts and discourages our Radical voters. Last Fall thousands of them stayed him off by mistake, in retaliation for the exfrom the polls in that State because they had little confidence in the local candidates. The result has justified their doubts. If we intend to move onward, to keep the ranks unbroken, to arouse again the enthusiasm of 1864, we must have something to fight for. A Man is not enough; we want a Principle too. We are the more earnest in urging this upon drover was arrested at the little seaport town the people because the action of the Pennsylvania Legislature foreshadows a desire to force the main issue out of the Presidential canvass. What kind of a platform are we likely to get, if men like the twenty-eight Republican repudiators in Harrisburg are sent to the Chicago Convention? Conservative Republican papers like The Philadelphia Press, by their significant silence upon the Suffrage question, betray their secret inclinations. The excitement upon the Impeachment question belps to divert attention from the danger. But we cannot afford to palter and hesitate about proclaiming the vital principles of the Republican party; if there is danger in advocating justice, in not

advocating it there is certain ruin. QUESTIONS FOR SHEEPISH REPUBLATORS. was at stake, and which you could not thor- has been the victim of sudden derangement; oughly try without raising \$5,000 in cash, and but such violent freaks of insanity do not usu-'need, I will pay him \$10,000 if I win my suit," and thereupon some one had loaned you the how much would you owe that creditor until

you paid him ? II. Supposing that, having thus obtained the requisite means to prosecute your suit to a triumphant issue, and won it, you should feel moved to stigmatize the lender as a Shylock, usurer, robber, descendant of Judas Iscariot, &c., &c., would you not have abundant reason to

suspect your own integrity and honor? III. Supposing that you had been laboring under heavy embarrassments throughout the last three or four years, and had thus been impelled, because you could do no better, to make six long notes of \$1,000 each, and intrust them to a broker to sell for your account, and he had sold them at different times for \$1,000, \$900, \$800, \$700, \$600, and \$500 respectively, according to the goodness of your prospects and your credit when they were severally negotiated, and supposing that you had thereby weathered the storm and reëstablished your fortunes, and supposing that those notes were about to fall due, how much would you owe the holders respectively? and on what principle would you require any reduction from the face of their several demands?

IV. Supposing that the holder should present one of those notes for payment, and it appeared that it had been sold repeatedly for more and then for less than had originally been paid for it, as your prospects happened at the moment to be darker or brighter, and that the last holder, believing you good, bad paid \$950 or \$980 for it, how much would satisfy your obligation to him?

V. Supposing you should say to him, or to any holder of one of those notes, "Sir, I have 'fixed my property so that no one can get a legal hold of it, and now I will give you, in exchange for my note which specifically and incontestably draws six per cent, interest per annum in gold, another note for \$1,000 drawing no interest at any time and payable at my own convenience if ever; and, if you don't see fit to take this, you shall never be paid anything whatever," could you ever thereafter look into a mirror without confronting the reflected visage of a very mean, shame-

less villain ? VI. Supposing you had thus advertised your true character to the whole world, and had thus destroyed your own reputation and credit, would your debt have become a fraction smaller, or the obligation to pay it a shade less, than it was before?

VII. Would you not, on the whole, look up with respect and admiration to your neighbor, who, being similarly indebted, should say to his unfortunate creditors: "The long and short of the matter is that, being a bold and straight-out scoundrel, I will never pay you one cent; and, if you do n't like that, you may 'help yourself the best way you can ?"

The World says:

"Wade's defenders, who vote for making him a judge in a case where he has a supreme interest, all say for Ohio, 'Each State is cutified to two Senators under "Where, then, are the 20 Senators from the ten Southern States!"

We can safely assure our neighbor that Mr. Wade's vote as Senator will never be cast upon the impeachment question in such a manner as Alabama, and providing for a new election in | Stevens urged such action in his bill prohibit | to sause Mr. Wade to become President. Mr.

Wade may feel bound as a Senator not to that our Convention did not shrink from the will not vote upon it as an interested party. As to the 20 Senators from the Southern the Suffrage amendment, the Republican leaders readmission will be removed by the conviction

THE CASE OF MR. SPEKE. On the 8th of January, the Rev. B. Speke, clergyman of a parish in Somersetshire, England, and brother of the celebrated African explorer, went to London to be present at the wedding of a friend, saying that he should return the next evening. On reaching London, he drove to the residence of his brother-in-law Of the fifty-four Republicans in the House, it in Eccleston-square, remained there about ten minutes talking to the footman, and then went out to buy a hat, remarking that he was afterward going on business to Westminster. He made his purchase at a shop in Warwick-st., ordered the hat sent to his brother-in-law's not later than 61 p. m., as he had an engagement to forgotten that the tremendous responsibility of dine at 7, and from that time (which was giving the ten thousand colored male adult about 51 in the afternoon) all trace of him was citizens of Pennsylvania the ballot was not laid lost. He did not return to Eccleston-square, upon these lion-hearted legislators. All that and a little after 7 the same evening the hat was asked of them was to submit the question he had been wearing, with his name written in it, was picked up in a distant part publican party in Pennsylvania is made of, we of London. The police were put on the alert. are not surprised that the Democrats are jubi- Every quarter of the metropolis was searched in vain. Ingenuity was exhausted in trying to account for his disappearance. He was a gen-Republicans in all the States had better make | tleman of amiable temper, of well balanced mind, of a highly religious character, and a cheerful disposition. He was in perfect health, and had no irregular habits. Nobody knew of any reason why he should voluntarily take himself off by flight, or put an end to his life by suicide. There seemed no way of accounting for his presence in the part of London where his hat was found, unless on the supposition that he had been decoyed into some low haunt for the purpose of robbery. Foul play was generally suspected. For weeks the newspapers teemed with letters and editorials on the great mystery of the year. One correspondent even reminded the public that Mr. Speke bore an extraordinary resemblance to the Home Secretary, Mr. Gathorne Hardy; and was it not quite possible that the Fenians had carried

ecutions at Manchester?

At last, after nearly seven weeks of excitement, Mr. Speke is reported to be found, alive and well. Why he disappeared we are not yet informed, and, so far, the discovery only makes the case more mysterious than ever. On the 25th of February a man dressed as a bullockof Padstone, in Cornwall, on suspicion of being an absconder from Hull. He proved not to be the person supposed, but after a great deal of questioning reluctantly admitted that he was Mr. Speke. He had a large sum of money in his possession, and several disguises were found among his effects. His conversation is said to have been perfectly rational. This is all we know about the matter so far. The English papers take it for granted that the suspicious drover really is Mr. Speke, though at the latest dates no proof of his identity had been made public. Assuming that the missing man has been found, we shall await with considerable curiosity an explanation of his strange journey of several hundred miles to a remote corner of the kingdom, his silence under the anxiety of the public and the distress of his I. Supposing you had, last year, been involved friends, and the circumstance of his being in a great and difficult lawsuit, on whose issue in disguise. The solution which will most not only all your property but your character readily occur to people's minds is that he suppose you had advertised for this money, ally manifest themselves without premonitory saying "If any one will lend me the \$5,000 I symptoms; and there is another circumstance which appears to us very significant. For some time before the discovery, it was noticed that money and you had therewith gained your case, the anxiety of the gentleman's family seemed a good deal relieved; it was even announced that they had assurance of his being alive and well. Had they discovered any reason why he should abscond ? Speculation, however, is idle. The excitement in England has been so intense that a full explanation will have to be made, and by the next steamer we shall prob-

ably receive a solution of the curious problem. A SUGGESTION FOR UNIVERSAL HARMONY. The National Intelligencer, which has the supreme felicity of receiving its inspirations direct from the White House, instead of having them diluted through the Presidential weekly talk with newspaper correspondents, discusses Impeachment in a ponderous leader last Saturday. It shows that our distinguished Moses already foresees the Exodus before him. It speaks of the "too probable result" of this trial, at the end of which it prophetically assumes that "Mr. Wade then becomes Presi-'dent." But it mourns for the people. "The loss to the people is, so far as we can see, irrepara-'ble." And then, it says sadly: "Take the most favorable view of affairs after this revolution shall have been consummated." "Suppose no fresh cruelties and oppressions (!) be heaped on the unhappy South; * * * suppose an unawed canvass and a fair Presidential election, and, finally, a Democratic President elected and peacefully inaugurated! What then? Are we where we were before? Will public credit and the business interest of THE PEOPLE have suffered nothing at all in 'this matter?" As the "public credit and 'the business interest of the people" have both improved since there appears to be a prospect that "the term" of our chief priest of discord and resistance to the laws is to end, we think they will bear quite philosophically, and eyen buoyantly, the "consummation" of

the act. But The Intelligencer assures us that Mr. Johnson even "rejoices" at the expected result; that he feels he has "very much to 'gain" by it, and that he really is "to be envied," if convicted.

If car The Intelligencer:

"Mr. Johnson has, personally, very little to lose, and trry much to gain, by any unfavorable issue of this controversy. The pecuniary loss of salary is a mere trife to one whose personal habits have never been luxurious or expensive: a man with few wants, and whose worst enemies have never ventured to impute to him anything of a sordid nature. He will not be reduced to personal want. Nor will be lose any real power. That has been already taken from him by the various acts of Congress, and by the usurjations that we have referred to. He loses the name of President, if convicted; but as the victim of a party injustice and the defender of a prostrate Constitution, he will, in or out of office, possess the sympathies of millions of his countrymen to a degree he could never otherwise expect. His place in history, as the last constitutional President of the United States, will be one far more to be envied than if he were to retain the office to the close of his term, without the exercise of its real power as conferred by the Constitution. We can understand readily how Mr. Johnson, therefore, if he consulted his personal interests alone, might survey with entire calmness the whole matter, and even rejoice at the blind malice of his present foes."

—Let us make this suggestion, then, for uni-Hear The Intelligencer:

-Let us make this suggestion, then, for universal harmony: Let Mr. Johnson save his counsel fees. Let him put in this editorial of his organ as his reply to the Managers, and do not let the days of his "rejoicing" be postponed. Then the President will at once retire, "to be envied," &c. Though "the loss to the 'people will be irreparable," they will endeavor to bear it. The impeaching House will have tains a communication from Frances Power Cobbe

to be satisfied. These terrible Managers, whom The Intelligencer dissects daily, will find their occupation gone. The Chief-Justice will go back to his court, where no Senatorial points of order can annoy him. The unhappy Washington correspondents will no longer cumber the wires with columns of special dispatches, and "the rest of mankind" will say amen, and amen!

A QUESTION FOR FINANCIERS.

The last official statement of the Public Debt shows that there were in the Treasury on the 1st inst. no less than \$106,623,374 in coin, from which deduct the amount of Gold Certificates outstanding (\$25,690,360) and there remain over Eighty Millions of Dollars in gold and silver belonging to the United States-an amount which has undergone little variation for many months past-an amount which would buy up, redeem and cancel over One Hundred Millions of the interest-bearing Debt of the United States, thereby saving to the People some Six or Seven Millions of Dollars per annum. The question we would ask is this:

Is there one other financier in America beside Hugh McCulloch who believes it necessary or expedient to keep this vast amount of coin lying dead in the Treasury year after year? We do not wish to argue the pointwe seek only to ascertain the fact. And if there be no other advocate of the hoarding policy, we would ask if there must not be some way to make that coin available to some good purpose, and not leave it as a perpetual temptation to burglary and villainy?

The long telegraphic report of the proceedings in the British Parliament on Friday night, transmitted through the courtesy of Mr. Cyrus Field to the New-York Associated Press, and published by us yesterday, affords matter for a little reflection on the extraordinary progress which a few years have witnessed in contrivances for interoceanic communication. Even young men can remember when a debate in Parliament would have been not several days, but several weeks, in reaching us, and when the application of steam to ocean navigation was thought as great a marvel as a few years ago the laying of an ocean telegraphic cable was regarded. What further progress may be before us it is impossible to foresee. We have reached the limit of speed in the transmission of messages, for the flash of the current is practically instantaneous; but undoubtedly we shall yet improve a great deal upon the present telegraph system, and the day is not far distant when a three-column dispatch from London, which looks so wonderful now, will cause no more surprise than three columns of news from Brooklyn. The transmission of so many thousand words in a single day, in addition to the usual number of private dispatches -transmitted, too, with entire accuracy, so far as we can judge-is a proof of the great capacity of the Cable, and shows that we have only begun to employ it as it may be employed. Had it not been for a break in the connecting land line, we should have been able to publish the entire debate in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Town Meetings were held in several counties of our State on the first Tuesday in Marchthe day after the great snow-storm and gale, whereby many of the farmers were temporarily blockaded in their rural homes, greatly reducing the vote and enabling the bummers around the village groggeries to have their own way in many townships where a full vote would have put them into a lean and dolorous minority. Of course, preconcerted shouts of "Great Demo-"eratic Gains" are raised over this literal wind-fall-the verity of which gains may be judged from the following sample:

"GENESEE COUNTY .- Batavia, the stronghold of R calism, has succumbed to the Democracy. Last Tuesday the entire Democratic ticket, with the exception of a single Poormaster, was elected by majorities ranging from 75 to 200, a circumstance that accer occurred before. -So much from The World. Now for the

Batavia has been carried for the Democrats again and again. It has usually been carried by them since [Dean Richmond made his home there, and spent hundreds of thousands of dollars of Central Railroad money in the employment and importation of labor in its repairshops, &c. The World has repeatedly shouted over Democratic victories in its successive town meetings. It gave a Democratic majority of 80 last Fall, though the County, as usual, went decidedly Republican. It has gone so now; but, if you want to hear Genesee thunder, just wait till the Election next Fall!

Gov. Fenton has nominated a fit successor to Dr. Willard Parker as member of the Metropolitan Board of Health. Prof. Stephen Smith, who has received the nomination, has long been identified with the efforts to secure sanitary improvements in the metropolis. His argument before the joint Committees of the Legislature in February, 1865, in favor of the present Sanitary system was then, and is still, regarded as one of the most convincing and profound efforts of the kind ever made by the advocates of sanitary reform. Dr. Smith took a leading part in the sanitary survey of the city in 1864-65, and is known in his profession and among the directors of our public institutions as one of the most prudent, conscientious, and skillful men in counsel, and as the foremost leader in hospital hygiene and homane applications of sanitary knowledge.

The Boston Post charges us with repeating the story that Henry Clay Dean made a vile speech about one-armed soldiers after we knew that he had denied being the author of it. The Post is mistaken. We copied the alleged speech without in any way vouching for it, and published Dean's denial as soon as possible after it came to our notice.

MRS. KEMBLE.

Mrs. Kemble read Julius Casar to a large audience last evening. There was a great improvement on the part of the congregation, very few coming in after the hour. The play was read with great expression and emphasis. The character of Brutus and Mark Antony especially, receiving a true and beautiful interpretation. Mrs. Kemble will read The Merry Wires of Windsor on Wednesday afternoon; Measure for Measure on Friday, and Macbeth on Saturday. This will close her engagement for the present, as on Monday she will read in Philadelphia.

Mr. J. E. Hilary Skinner, who spent some time recently among the Cretan insurgents, and who is well known through his latters to The London Duily News and his narrative lately published under the title of Roughing it in Crete," is now traveling in the United States, and will lecture this evening at the hall cor. of Broadway and Twentieth-st., on the condition of the island and the incidents of the struggle. As he is a thorough master of his subject and an enthusiastic friend of the cause, his lecture will probably be interesting. Ad-

THE REVOLUTION, under the management of Miss Anthony, Mr. Pilsbury, Mrs. Stanton, and Mr. G. F. Train, continues to exhibit all its customary vivacity and courage, and if it ever die (which the good gods forbid!) it will not be for want of breath. The last number conPOLITICAL.

SECON WHICHEAST

NEW-YORK.

THE APPROACHING DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-VENTION-HORATIO SEYMOUR TO BE PUSHED AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE-HOPFMAN NOT HEARD OF-SHARP PRACTICE ON PEN-DLETON-THE BROOKLYN CONTESTED SEAT IN THE ASSEMBLY. TRUBBRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

ALBANY, March 9 .- Horatio Seymour is the first of the Democratic leaders on hand here to take part in their State Convention. Mr. Seymour is not a delegate, but comes here to be wooed into being a candidate for the Presidency. There is notdoubt of his allowing his name to go before the New-York Convention. The pressure upon him is so heavy that he will not decline. His friends are laughing over their hoodwinking of the National Com-If it had not been for the professions of the New-York Democrats that Seymour would not be a candidate, that Committee would never have consented to have the National Conven tion in New-York City. The Pendleton men will see on Wednesday next how badly sold they were. If Seymour fails to get the nomination after all this pipe laying, then the Democratic leaders have resolved to push Sandford E. Church for the second place on the ticket. Mayor Hoffman's name is not mentioned hero. The Committee on Elections will make a report to-morrow declaring John Rober to be elected in place of Jacob Worth, in one of the Brooklyn districts of course. This

will give Rober the seat. SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT DELEGATE ELEC-TION.

At the Hd Assembly District Convention held in Jamaica to-day, the Hon. John J. Armstrong was chosen delegate to the National Convention, and William Anzerine, esq., alternate.

TAMMANY PRIMARIES. Primary elections were held in the various Wards last evening, by the Taminauy Democracy, and delegates were elected to meet at Tammany Hall to-day, to choose representatives to the State Convention.

AUSPICIOUS CLOSE OF THE CANVASS .- GENS. SICKLES AND COCHRANE IN PORTSMOUTH. PORTSMOUTH, March 9 .- Immense meetings ere held here to-day. The meeting in the afternoon was addressed by Gens. Sickles and Cochrane, and Senator Patterson. The other gathered spontaneously in the evening to serenade the Generals. Gen. Sickles was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm, and for a half-hour called forth repeated cheers in a thrilling and exhaustive speech. Gen. Cochrane followed, and concluded amid much applause. The labors of these gentlemen in New-Hampshire end with the canvass to-night, and with the assurance given them of victory to-morrow for the Union

MAINE.

and for the "Boys in Blue."

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN BANGOR. BANGOR, March 9 .- The city election to-day resulted in the choice of A. D. Manson, Republican, for Mayor, by a vote of 1,715 to 1,307, a Republican gain of 157 from last Fall. PROHIBITION TRIUMPH IN AUGUSTA

Augusta, March 9.-The Anti-Prohibitory Liquor Law

men to-day elected Daniel Williams Mayor by 53 majority. The vote was the largest ever cast. The Republicans have four out of the seven Aldermen. The Anti-Prohibitory Liquor Law men have amajority in the Common THE RELEAST DEMOCRACY NOWHERE. BELFAST, Me., March 9 .- At the municipal election to

day Axil Hayford. Republican, was elected Mayor by 134 majority. Both branches of the city government are Republican. The vote is the largest ever polled here. THE BIDDEFORD ELECTION.

BIDDEFORD, March 2.—Ferguson Haines, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day by 1.5 majority. The Domocrats carry five out of the seven wards.

GEORGIA.

THE REPUBLICANS NOMINATE GEN. GRANT AND APPROVE THE IMPEACHMENT.

Augusta, March 9 .- The Nominating Convention unanimously recommended Gen. U. S. Grant for President, but no person for Vice-President. Eighteen delegates were appointed to the Chicago Convention. Resolutions were unanimously passed approving the action of Congress in impeaching President Johnson

MARYLAND.

SPEECH OF THE NEW SENATOR.

After the election of Mr. Vickers, the other lay, a Committee from the Legislature visited him, and language. Mr. Vickers made the following reply Gentlemen of the Committee; I am deeply sensible of the high bonor the Legislature of my State has conferred upon me, and thank you for the complimentary terms in which you have communicated the joint action of the

upon me, and thank you for the compilmentary terms in which you have communicated the joint action of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland. And while I am also sensible that you have attributed greater merit and ability than I possess, I nevertheless assure you that I shall not have one code of morals for private life and another for public station, but shall be governed in my official conduct by the conscientiousness which I have always endeavored to make the rule of my private life. I cannot but regret that the Hon. P. Thomas has not been accepted by the Senate of the United States as a representative of the State of Maryland, knowing as I do that his commanding abilities and extensive influence would have added luster to the proceedings of that grave and honorable body. If in the discharge of my public duties I shall be able to contribute to the establishment of the broken harmony between all the States of the Union and the speedy binding them together in happy fraternal relations, at the same time vigitantly guarding the honer, the rights and the severeignty of my one. of the broken narmony between an two states of the Union and the speedy binding them together in happy fraternal relations, at the same time vigilantly guarding the honor, the rights, and the sovereignty of my own State, and faithfully sustaining the Constitution of our country, which have always revered and adhered to, it will be to me the highest duty and noblest aim of my public career.

> TENNESSEE. REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

NASHVILLE, March 9 .- The proposition to subscribe stock to the Nashville and Pacific Railroad was defeated at the Saturday election. It was carried in Wilson County. In Williamson and Marfreesboro the Republican ticket, including three negrees, was elected.

KENTUCKY.

HOPEFUL PROGRESS OF REPUBLICANISM. The Democrats have talked of Kentucky, and have claimed that State as one they not only control now, but which they will be able to control for all time to come. Recent occurrences, however, indicate that their hopes in this respect are not based upon the surest foundation. The treasonable utterances and avowed sympathy with Secession which that party, headed by men of the style and antecedents of Jesse D. Bright, expelled United States Senator; Wm. B. Preston and Simeon B. Buckner, ex-Confederate generals, and other less noticeable characters, have disgusted many good men, who were allured by the arguments of conservatism, and we find some of the best men in the State connecting hemselves with the Republican party. Among these we find the Hon, W. H. Wadsworth, who was a member of Congress from the Maysville District in 1861, and is an erudite scholar, pure patriot, and enlightened statesman, with the love of human liberty too deeply implanted in his heart to allow him to be found in the camp of the

The name of Col. John P. Jackson has just been placed prominently before the people of the State, he having been unanimously nominated for Governor by the Re-publican Convention held at Frankfort on the 27th of last nonth. Col. Jackson was one of the first to meet and combat the Secession heresy in Kentucky, proved his sincerity by three years service in the Union army, and is not only the enemy, but the earnest, active, untiring enemy of all those who are opposed to the Government and the principles of universal freedom. In the field or the forum he will give treason no quarter. It is unfor tanate that he could not accept the nomination. He would have made a gallant standard-bearer, and though the combination of ex-Confederates and Southern sym pathlzers, the "chivalry," may be too strong for the Republicans in the next contest, he must have compelled their respect, and would have answered their appeals to ignorance and prejudice with arguments which his opponents, always ingenious in the defense of error, could not

The Hon. R. T. Baker is the Republican nominee for Governor, a fact which the Democratic nominee will fully realize before the contest is over. He has the advantage of his opponent, having truth on his side, and is sincere in his professions. Mr. John W. Stevenson will find it hard to prove against the arguments of Mr. Eaker that Slavery ought to be restored, and Jeff. Davis returned to his seat in the United States Senate. He will find it hard to prove that John C. Breckinridge, with Buckner and Preston, and men of that ilk, are entitled to the confdence of the people of Kentucky. Mr. Stevenson may be called upon to explain why he allowed an innocent man to be brutally murdered at the capital of the State, within hearing of the groans of the victim, and the shouts and cries of a mob thirsting for blood.

Gen. Hobson, too, takes his stand with us, and Kentucky has many more brave and true men, whom we cannot now name. Republicanism has taken deep root in the soil of the "Dark and bloody ground." Its enemies may scourge, hang, burn, and persecute the poor negroes, for whose ignorance and unhappy condition they themselves are responsible. They may trample on the rights of the Union men, where they have the power to do so.